

HEAVITT STOPPED THE WAY.

WISDOM OF THE FATHERS FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Ex-Mayor Presents the Reasons for Not Leading the City's Credit to Rapid Transit Builders, and Reveals Incidentally What New York Central Would Have Built His Road and Regain It Years Ago.

The report of the special committee on rapid transit made to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday favors the lending of the city's credit for the construction of a rapid transit system (elevated roads barred). One reason given is that the city can borrow at three per cent, while private borrowers must pay six.

The Chamber of Commerce requests the proper authorities of the city, Legislature of the State, the Constitutional Convention, and the Rapid Transit Commission to take such action as may be necessary to lead the city to build its own enterprise for the construction of a rapid transit system, upon such terms and conditions as the Legislature may impose.

The report is signed by Alexander E. Orr, J. Edward Simmons, John A. Stewart, Cornelius N. Hill, and John H. Van Hook. Mr. Hill moved its adoption and Mr. Windmiller supported the motion. Morris K. Jesup suggested a fortnight's delay for considering the grave question whether the Chamber should set the example of asking for a loan of public credit to a private enterprise. Then Alvin H. Davis moved for a vote.

"The committee propose a new department—legislation without precedent in the history of the United States or the State of New York or the city of New York. They propose that the credit of the city be loaned to a private company for the construction of a work of a public nature, but to be owned and administered by private individuals. The Constitution of the State of New York absolutely prohibits the loaning of the public credit to any private enterprise."

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TO ATTACK TRENCH FROM GARDEN.

Mr. Plan of Street and Park Commission. Removal of a Belt and a Flock.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—The Republican Senators went to-night through the form of advancing to third reading the three Camden police bills, as they are called, though they affect also Trenton and Freeport. The bill annulling and revising all licenses for race tracks was also advanced to third reading. Twelve more partisan bills were received from the House and referred to committee. All will be acted on to-morrow.

Senator Collins said to-night that the Republican contention is that all bills introduced in the House and the Republican Senate are laws five days after they have been left with the Governor, even if he does not return them. Under the law all bills passed must be filed with the Secretary of State. This law is to be repealed and a statute that would require the Governor to return the bills to the Senate.

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SILVER TALK IN THE HOUSE.

MR. HENDRIX AGAIN FAILS TO FIX A LIMIT TO THE DEBATE.

Mr. Hendrix of New York argues that the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to inaugurate an arbitrary practice of holding in the Treasury as seigniorage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—After some routine business in the House to-day, Mr. Hendrix (Dem., Mo.) asked unanimous consent that general debate on the seigniorage bill be closed at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

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SHERMAN NOTES WHEN RECEIVED, INSTEAD OF REUSING THEM.

HE FAVORED THE COLLAPSE OF BOTH THE SEIGNIORAGE AND BULLION.

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CONFRONTS HIS ACCUSERS.

HE DENIES THE CHARGES OF THE SENATE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan confronts his accusers. He denies the charges of the Senate Judicial Committee.

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THE SENATE SOCIETY'S BANQUET.

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING WITH SPEECHES, BUT NOT A WORD ABOUT THE FRENCH CROW.

Delaware isn't such a whooping big State, as every one knows, but it has a society of its own in this city, and the members of it who dined together at Sherry's last evening, it was said that it was a whooping good State.

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PRINCE COLONNA AHEAD.

THE FRENCH COURT SAYS HIS WIFE HAS ABDUCTED THE CHILDREN.

Also that the Countess Has Jurisdiction in the Case Against Her Husband, Who is Ordered to Produce the Children as Once Under Pain of a Heavy Fine—The French Judgment Can't Be Enforced Here.

PRINCE FELIX.—Judgment was handed down to-day in the case of Princess Colonna, who instituted proceedings to obtain a judicial separation from her husband. The judgment recounts all the facts in the case and dismisses the demand of the Princess for a separation on the ground that Prince Colonna is an Italian subject and, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the French courts.

The court says that in a suit of this kind the Princess is actionable only in Naples, and that it will be necessary for the courts in that city to settle the question of the temporary care of the children of the marriage pending a final decision there in the matter.

In the preamble attached to the judgment the court recites that the children were temporarily confined to the care of the Princess on condition that the Prince be allowed to visit them three times a week. The Princess had violated the decisions of justice and had prevented the Prince from seeing the children. It further says that the Princess has now executed a project of abduction which she executed in the presence of the French consul.

The order appointing the Princess temporary guardian of the children is withdrawn, and the Prince is ordered to be their guardian. It is ordered that all the children be placed in the care of their aunt, Princess Sigilano of Naples. The court also orders that the Princess be allowed to visit the children on Sundays and Thursdays from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is further ordered that the children be handed over to the Prince within twenty-four hours of the date of the judgment. With this order the Princess will be fined \$500 for three months. If at the end of three months she has not complied with the order, the court declares that it will take into consideration the fact that the Princess is condemned to pay the cost of the action. It may be pointed out that the order of the French court is in violation of a treaty with Italy, by which country the children of Prince Colonna are subjects. By article 11 of the convention of the 24th of October, 1858, it is provided that the following paragraph be added to the list of countries to which extradition may be granted:

Obviously the chief object of this amendment was to reach the case of Sicilian princes who, after carrying out the extradition of Italian subjects, might escape to this country and there be allowed to visit their children. It is suggested, as broad enough to meet the case, that the list of countries to which extradition has passed judgment. In order, however, to put the treaty into effect, the Italian Government would have to give notice to the Italian courts and not upon a French decree. There might not be much difficulty in carrying out the treaty, but it is believed to have been the intention of the Italian Government to determine whether the offence charged was extradition or not. Prince Colonna's purpose in this respect is to have his children in his hands, and it is believed to have been the intention of the Italian Government to determine whether the offence charged was extradition or not.

A personal friend of John W. Mackay, Jr., who is believed to have been the author of the article in the "New York Herald" just what Mr. Mackay and the Princess expect. If the Princess comes over here, he will be the author of the article in the "New York Herald" just what Mr. Mackay and the Princess expect. If the Princess comes over here, he will be the author of the article in the "New York Herald" just what Mr. Mackay and the Princess expect.

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Police Superintendent Dittmer of Jersey City declined to suspend Detective McLaughlin and Larkin, who are accused of having been paid \$200 a month from two police donors in Lafayette. The donors are believed to be connected with the city's police force. The donors are believed to be connected with the city's police force.